

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1866.

The Educational Problem of the Southern States.

A CERTAIN class of prophetic statesmen confidently assured the world that the war for the Union would be nothing more than a triumphal march of ninety days' duration. And no sooner had they seen their predictions falsified by one of the longest and fiercest civil conflicts recorded in history, than they again betook themselves to prophesying an entire reconciliation of the two sections of the country within their favorite period of three months.

The duty of the loyal North in the premises is, therefore, plain. To effectually forestall the erroneous teachings of the secession element of the South, the task of educating the rising generation throughout the length and breadth of that section must be assumed by the North. Nor are we at all likely to encounter any violent opposition in the accomplishment of this task, when it is once undertaken on such a general scale as to overawe the more unreasonable spirits of the South, who are really weak in point of numbers, and strong only in their present monopoly of the public ear.

Except among the old slaveholding element, which, with all its legitimate retainers, comprises scarcely a tithe of the entire population, the spirit of the South has always been averse to education. Before the war there were at least two millions of whites in the lately rebellious States who had no knowledge of reading and writing. It did not answer the purposes of the slaveholding element to educate those men and women, nor will it answer their purposes to undertake the education of their children in the future.

Unless the State is composed of either its officers or its citizens, it is but an essence, a nullity, which is ridiculous. The officers who held power when the Rebellion was subdued were not officers at all. They had not taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The State of Georgia had no organized political existence. It was a chaotic mass—no more a State than the existence of territory could make it one.

With respect to the colored portion of the Southern population, the field is even more inviting, as the task to be accomplished is greater and more necessary. We may as well spare our efforts in behalf of the adult "poor whites." Their ignorance to them is bliss, and to a man they are fully persuaded of the folly of all earthly wisdom. With their children alone can we deal with any chance of success. But the four millions of poor and ignorant blacks are in a different situation. They are as loyal as the poor whites are disloyal, and their thirst for knowledge is as great as is the lofty contempt in which the latter hold it.

There is but one method whereby this concert of labor can be effected, and that is by the organization of a gigantic Educational Commission, which accomplished such a marvellous work during the continuance of the war; and to supply the means which will enable it to prosecute these labors, will require the same course of action which was pursued by its prototype. By voluntary contributions of money and books, and the holding of a series of great fairs in all the large cities of the North, the nerve of the movement could be supplied; its muscle must be drawn from the schools and seminaries and colleges of every loyal State.

The educational problem of the Southern States is one of the gravest that was ever presented for solution to the candid consideration of a free and generous people. The solution which we propose is certainly a feasible one, and we think it has merits which do not appertain to any hitherto canvassed. We appeal to the press of all parties and creeds for that careful consideration which the magnitude and importance of the subject demand.

What Constitutes a State? We publish in another column a communication, more logical than courteous, in regard to an editorial which appeared in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Saturday. It is probably as able an exposition of the "conservative" theory of what constitutes a State as any paper of equal length. Because it combines nearly all the arguments of that party, we give it space, and hope our readers will peruse it carefully.

"Once a State always a State. Nor does the fact that the citizens of that State were in rebellion alter the principle, simply because the citizens while in rebellion can do no valid act or thing." Granted that no action of the Rebel citizens is legal, does that make them any the less responsible for their attempted crime? They were guilty so far as they could be. Would Orsini set up the plea to save himself that Louis Napoleon was not killed by his attempt on his life? Was he any the less guilty? Was Guy Fawkes less responsible to the law for his attempt to blow up Parliament because that attempt proved futile? Are the Southern people any less liable to punishment because the fate of war has made all their acts invalid? Clearly not. The fact that all they did was of no legal avail does not diminish their criminality.

This one point is a weak one; but had the writer given as the cause of "once a State always remaining a State," that the treason of the citizens could not make treason of the State, he would have made a much stronger argument. Later in his communication he takes that ground, and in answer to it, the question arises, What constitutes the State? We accept of our correspondent's definition. It is an excellent and comprehensive one. "If we say that the State has a right to send Senators and Representatives, we mean that the organized political existence has the right, and the people in the aggregate." "The organized political existence" is the State. How, then, does the present organized political existence of Georgia compare with that of 1789? Then the State was represented in the persons of officers elected in a certain way, and who, previous to their entrance into office, were obliged to swear to support the Constitution of the United States.

Unless the State is composed of either its officers or its citizens, it is but an essence, a nullity, which is ridiculous. The officers who held power when the Rebellion was subdued were not officers at all. They had not taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The State of Georgia had no organized political existence. It was a chaotic mass—no more a State than the existence of territory could make it one. It had no organized political existence. It was reorganized by a power which had no right to reorganize it. Consequently, all its acts were invalid. It is really the same now in the eyes of the law as it was in 1865. It is a different affair from the State of Georgia in 1789. It has none of its rights and privileges, and even when recognized by Congress will still be a State whose existence dates back from the day on which its Representatives and Senators were readmitted to seats in the Legislature of the nation. We hope we have been sufficiently clear. The State of Georgia to-day does not exist, and Congress alone can revive the dead Commonwealth, slain by its own sons.

Are All Murderers Madmen? The series of trials for murder which have come up before our city courts within the past year, have exhibited the ingenuity of the legal fraternity in a manner which attests their skill, but reflects little to their credit. The public have doubtless been surprised at the remarkable number of maniacs who we are told have committed homicide. In fact, if the assertions of the counsel for the defense are to be relied upon, there has been no deliberate taking of human life, but Champion, Mary Ridey, and Maguire were all insane at the time of the commission of their crimes. That a lawyer seeks to get off his client by the contemptible trick of cheating justice by feigning insanity, is but a poor testimony to his self-respect or his appreciation of the duties of his profession. The institution of courts was originated for the purpose of dealing out exact and

equal justice. The office of the judge is to weigh the arguments, and charge the jury; the office of the jury is to act on the evidence submitted and the legal points explained to them by the judge. The office of the lawyer is to aid justice by placing the cause of his client in the strongest possible light. It is to adduce every argument in his favor, and bring all the truth to light, so that he can secure the justice that is to be meted out. It is not to distort facts, and baulk the ends for which courts were created by legal quibbles and technicalities, much less to defeat justice by assuming a character which is willfully false—a barefaced deception, and one which should disgrace every man who would connive at it.

The latest policy of defense is, if the client be evidently a murderer, if the case be clearly one of premeditated slaughter, to set up the plea of insanity. The prisoner being informed that it is the only hope he has of life, raves in his cell, gnashes his teeth, and by foaming and yelping conveys an impression of his madness. When brought on trial, his keepers testify to his extraordinary behavior. Friends and relatives are summoned who swear that he used to do many things which looked like madness. All of these are laid before the jury, while the prisoner sits numbing and grinning before them. The case is ably argued that he is insane, and if the jury are not convinced it is because they see through the fraud, and not by the absence of hard swearing. We do not accuse the witnesses of perjury. Many of them give evidence in good faith. Every man has his peculiarities, which, when looked back upon in the light of future madness, look like the premonition of a mind diseased. They may, therefore, act honestly. The blame does not lie with them, but rests with the lawyer who, prostituting his profession, seeks to save from the gallows the murderer, and violates the Biblical law, that "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

There is a class of moralists who deny that any sane man will commit murder. If this be recognized in the courts, well and good, and let us do away with the farce of a trial. But if murder is supposed to be a crime, and not the work of an unsound mind, let us have no more of this disgraceful, petting, and dishonest course on the part of the attorneys. There is only a certain class of men who will condescend to resort to such deception. Honorable and high-minded lovers of their profession will not accept of such foul means of robbing justice of her due. It seems to us that whenever a man is sane enough to purchase a weapon, and deliberately go in search of his victim, and murder him or her, that the ruffian is quite sane enough to swing for his offense.

We hope that we will hear no more of this style of defense. By it the wily practitioner is enabled to get off his guilty client; and when he boasts of his success, and says that, "through my skill I have succeeded," he utters no sentiment over which he has the right to glory. He has defeated the ends for which courts were instituted; he has deceived the jury, but not the God of Justice; he has prostituted his talents and his profession; and instead of glorying in his act, he should rather hide his head to escape the contempt of every law-loving and honorable man.

NEW ORLEANS.

Revocation of General Grant's Order—The Murder of Union Soldiers. NEW ORLEANS, November 12.—In view of the fact that a statement to the contrary of the press, to the effect that the President and Secretary of War deny having instructed General Sheridan not to make any arrests under General Grant's order No. 44, dated July 6, it is but proper to state that that order, together with General Order No. 3, have both been officially revoked by instructions received through General Grant's headquarters. Half-a-dozen murders of late Union soldiers have recently been committed in the Parish of Saint Landry. The facts were officially brought to the notice of General Sheridan by Governor Wells, but in consequence of the revoking of the orders above alluded to, nothing can be done. There is no longer any protection for Union men in the South, and the sham of continuing martial law is now simply a farce. Colonel McIvor, late of the Rebel army, who has been held under military arrest, has been released. Judge Durell arrived in this city last evening, and opened the United States District Court to-day. The Hon. John E. McKee was sworn in as United States Marshal, vice Colonel Bullitt, removed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO IS THE NAME (Probably Russian), of the most delicious perfume that ever came in contact with our Olfactory Nerves. We recommend every one to try it. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—Daily Boston Traveller, 7th May. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country. HAND-LOM AND HAYDN SOCIETY. The arrangements of the Society for the coming season have been announced as follows:—The three Concerts will be given in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, and will be more effective than former ones, and has been selected with great care. The solo parts will be sustained by the best professional talents in the city. The program for the season warrants the Directors in the increased expenditure proposed this season. The tickets to be produced are:—ST. PAUL. DAVID. The first Concert will take place ON THURSDAY EVENING, December 13, 1866, with DR. GILBERT, the celebrated basso from Boston. GEORGE SING, the celebrated tenor from Boston. MISS CAROLINE MOFFATT, of Philadelphia. MISS M. ALEXANDER, of Philadelphia. With the impossibility of accommodating all who wish to attend, and the great expense incurred in printing out the Oratorio's subscriptions, we will receive for the choice seats reserved of the three Concerts, at TEN DOLLARS FOR THREE SEATS. AN EVENING DOLLAR FOR TWO SEATS. The Box Sheet is now open for subscribers at J. W. WILSON, 122 S. Third Street, Philadelphia. THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY (having made a change in the management of their store, and arranged for a more complete assortment of books, and for the sale of Religious Tracts, Sunday Schools, Parish Libraries, and Churches, invite attention to their new store, at their old location, No. 124 CHESTNUT Street. All orders, small or large, will receive prompt attention at their old location, No. 124 CHESTNUT Street. (11 24) (24) (24)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Young Men's Christian Association, of Philadelphia, WILL BE HELD IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON Thursday Evening, Nov. 15. ADDRESSES BY REV. DE CLARK, OF ALBANY, BISHOP SIMPSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, D. L. MOODY, ESQ., OF CHICAGO, GENERAL HOWARD AND MANY DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS WILL BE PRESENT. TICKETS (A PORTION FOR RESERVED SEATS) ARE NOW READY FOR GRACIOUS DISTRIBUTION, AT THE HALL OF THE ASSOCIATION, SO. 120 CHESTNUT STREET. ASHMEAD'S Book Store, No. 74 CHESTNUT STREET, 11 15

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. AMERICAN FREEDMAN'S UNION COMMISSION. THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION. WILL BE HELD AT THE Rooms, No. 711 RANSO Street, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The attendance of the members, and of all others interested in the cause, is earnestly desired. 11 24 CAROLINE E. WHITE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. 11 16 THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. Philadelphia, October 15, 1866. The Vice-President of the Bank, A. J. Wharton, Esq., having in May last, by view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors have this day elected, Wm. R. C. C. Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. C. Esq., Cashier. 11 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. Philadelphia, November 6, 1866. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT, both payable on demand. 11 16 W. R. W. Esq., Cashier.

THE MAIL FOR HAVANA, PER STEAMER "TARS AND STRIPES," will be closed at the office on SATURDAY, November 11, at 10 o'clock A. M. 11 24 CHARLES M. HALL, P. M.

FALL STYLE HATS. THEO. H. M'CALLA, Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 804 CHESTNUT Street.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT. JUDGES GRIER AND CADWALADER.

PATENT-RIGHT CASE. Jenkins' Crimped Wire Patent. Chase vs. M. Walker & Sons.

This was a suit to determine the title as to the exclusive right to the wire crimping Patent of Henry Jenkins for the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania. Case claimed under an assignment granted after the expiration of the Jenkins' Patent, and M. Walker & Sons claimed the exclusive rights for the State of Pennsylvania under the extension by virtue of an assignment made to them prior to the extension and records prior to base's assignment. The case was argued by Myers and Loarsteth for Chase, and by Harding and Shaw for M. Walker & Sons. Judge Cadwalader stated that this was a very clear case in favor of the defendants, and that the assignment to M. Walker & Sons, inasmuch as it was in the title, and that Judge Grier concurred with him in his opinion, and that he would file his opinion at length. 11 16

No. 13 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

We are Now Closing Our Entire Stock of Black and Colored Bonnet Velvets, Gros d'Afrique Royal Velvets, All Widths of Colored and Black Ribbons, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers, Lace Edgings, Etc. Etc. Etc. AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

HELLER, FIEGEL & HELLER, 11 14 North 8th Street, No. 13 North EIGHTH Street.

REDUCTION. HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. Have Marked Down their Entire Stock of

FANCY SILKS, And will offer them at a REDUCTION IN PRICE Of from 33 to 50 per cent.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESTNUT Street, 11 24

FINE OPERA GLASSES IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 10 18th Street, No. 924 CHESTNUT Street.

JOHN CAMPBELL HAS REMOVED TO No. 740 SANSOM Street, Where a FINE COLLECTION OF LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS are constantly on hand. 11 24

J. C. BECKEL, TEACHER OF Piano and Singing, No. 1790 North Eleventh Street, 11 24

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST, POSSESSING a beautiful voice, acts a Fourmen's Band, Organist, Evening Telegraph Office, 11 24

ELEGANT FAMILY CARRIAGES. BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER. Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES, SUCH AS Landaus, Round Front Coupes, Clearance Coaches, Calèches, Barouches, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Etc. Etc. Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction. The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSES, No. 1204 FRANKFORD Street, 11 13

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, 828 ARCH STREET.

SAILER & STEVENSON, No. 121 S. THIRD Street (Opposite the Girard Bank), 11 16

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL \$500,000, FULL PAID. DIRECTORS: Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervick, Geo. A. Bishop, Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welch, Fred. A. Hoyt, Nathan Hilcox, Ben. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rowland, PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, 11 24

JUST OPENED, DIRECT FROM EUROPE. LINEN GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NEW STYLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY. 19 17 (12) 21

JUST OPENED. HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED. Of their own importation, an invoice of EVENING DRESSES, IN TULLE AND TARLATAN, THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESTNUT Street, 11 24

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.'S STOCK OF SILVER-WARE. Is now Unusually Large and Attractive. No. 822 CHESTNUT ST.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO. Have a Very Choice Selection of DIAMONDS, Mounted in the most Artistic Style. No. 822 CHESTNUT ST.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO. CLOCKS, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS. No. 822 CHESTNUT STREET.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO. Have a full line of WATCHES From the most celebrated makers in Switzerland, Copenhagen, England, and America. No. 822 CHESTNUT ST. 10 9 (12) 24 11 25

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Style. Special attention is invited. No. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street, 11 24

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., 30 4 (12) 24 No. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street

FRUIT TREES OF LARGE SIZE AND AGE, growing in city gardens, at FULTON'S SUBURBAN, SIXTY-SEVEN ST. and DABNEY ST., Philadelphia. 11 19

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS. WE OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS OF THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY, AT 89. These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY. FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX. And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of \$500 and \$1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss. We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.

DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South THIRD St. 1831 11 16

7 PER CENT MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS. We offer for sale \$250,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Huntington and Broad-Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company at 79. They are Coupon Bonds, with privilege of registry to secure them from theft. BEAR SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, PAID QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE, ON APRIL and OCTOBER, secured by a mortgage of \$1,500,000 on six miles of Railroad, including the Bedford Railroad, ten miles of sidings, docks, real estate, rolling stock, and equipments of every kind. One million of these Bonds were set aside for the redemption of the first and second mortgage bonds, a large number of which have already been exchanged, and the consideration is daily progressing. The Company have but \$250,000 for sale, and offer them at the above low price, in order to insure immediate sale. The road is now in good order; 100 tons new rails and 50,000 cross-ties have recently been put down; complete machinery purchased for repair shops, and two new cottages opened up and improved. By the proposed immediate re-lease of the Pennsylvania Canal to Huntington, the Company will have cheap water transportation without transshipment to New York, Albany, etc., as well as by railroad. These Bonds, at the above price, will yield about nine per cent. per annum, and add twenty-one per cent. to the principal at maturity.

SAILER & STEVENSON, No. 121 S. THIRD Street (Opposite the Girard Bank), 11 16

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL \$500,000, FULL PAID. DIRECTORS: Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervick, Geo. A. Bishop, Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welch, Fred. A. Hoyt, Nathan Hilcox, Ben. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rowland, PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, 11 24

JUST OPENED, NEW STYLES. FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CLOAKINGS. GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES. AT M'ELROY'S, No. 11 South NINTH Street, 10 25 (12) 24 11 25

GREAT STOCK OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLES OF CLOAKINGS AND COATINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AT WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.'S CLOTH HOUSE, No. 34 SOUTH SECOND Street, AND No. 28 STRAWBERRY Street, 11 24

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN COMMISSION WAREHOUSE. R. T. WHITE & CO., Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of COTTON WARPS AND SKIRM YARNS, at numbers: HOSEY YARNS in the skein or cop. COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN. JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets. GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES. TEXTILE HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS USE. No. 437 MARKET Street, Phila. R. T. WHITE, J. E. DU BOIS, 11 7 (12) 24

CANTON GINGER. Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup, OF THE FINEST QUALITY. FOR SALE BY JAMES R. WEBB, 8145 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, WHITE CLOVER HONEY, IN SMALL BOXES. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, 11 7 (12) 24